



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
1 October 1991

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Zaire

Talks With Motubu Leads to New Government

Tshisekedi Appointed

LD3009155491 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1230 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] At 2100 hours the spokesman for this Sunday's meeting, Mr. (Ifefa), came out to meet the press for the following report:

[Begin (Ifefa) recording] Sunday, 29 September, the leaders of various political movements met again at the Marble Palace to resume the talks that started yesterday. Within one hour consensus was reached on the principle of entrusting the premiership to the radical opposition, that is to say to the Sacred Union. For several hours talks were held on the name of the formateur [person charged to form a government]. A committee of wise men was set up, and it dwelt upon the procedural measures concerning the appointment of the formateur. Concerning this appointment, the following points have been decided:

First, the formateur will be appointed by the president of the republic on the basis of a presidential order.

Second, the formateur will appear in parliament for the government's appointment.

Third, at the same time, the government formateur, in accordance with the spirit of the decree calling the National Conference, will also appear in front of the National Conference.

Concerning the name of the formateur: Mr. Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba has been appointed government formateur. [end recording]

Tshisekedi Comments

LD3009221491 Paris Antenne-2 Television Network
in French 1900 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Unidentified reporter] Etienne Tshisekedi knows Mobutu Sese Seko well; in 1967 they founded the Popular Revolution Movement together. He has only been in the opposition for 10 years after having served as minister of the interior. He wants to convince people, however, that he is a real democrat, this rival of the Old Leopard who travels in a Jaguar. [Video shows Jaguar car and Tshisekedi, accompanied by aides, in outdoor location]

[Begin Tshisekedi recording] I will be the real prime minister with all the responsibilities; I will only have to account to the Zairian people. We are in a democracy and it is not Tshisekedi who is going to decide; it is the Zairean people who are going to concern themselves with Mobutu. That is normal. Do you want me to take the place of Mobutu like a dictator and say: Today we are going to do this? No, it is the Zairean people who are going to decide about Mobutu. [end recording] [passage omitted]

UDPS Official Views Appointment

AB3009201791 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 30 Sep 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After a series of meetings today in the Zairian capital, Kinshasa, President Mobutu has announced the appointment of a prominent opposition figure, Etienne Tshisekedi, as prime minister of a crisis interim government. The crisis government was announced by Mobutu at the weekend in an attempt to diffuse the political crisis in Zaire that has seen the worst violence for years.

For his part, Tshisekedi had insisted that his appointment would have to be agreed by the national conference, a key demand of the opposition. But Tshisekedi's position may well spark off controversy within the ranks of the opposition including his own UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress] Party who see any cooperation with Mobutu pointless while he remains in power. On the line to Brussels, Robin White asked Justine Kasavubu of Tshisekedi's UDPS party whether she backed his position.

[Begin recording] [Kasavubu] Well, we have great fear that it could be a mistake but now we have to know what will become of Mobutu in that situation, because the obsession of the people of Zaire—I must emphasize here—is that we want Mobutu out. And that is psychologically very important for the people of Zaire. It is very fine to come under the West's pressure to set up a government, etc., but what would become of the man who ordered the killing of our people in Lubumbashi, who ordered the killing of most heroes of that country? And we need a response to that. So, they do not talk about it. It is also part of the solution for the future of Zaire.

[White] So if Tshisekedi were to agree to anything which would leave Mobutu in charge you would be totally against that?

[Kasavubu] Definitely, and I must emphasize because we cannot understand how we can trust him, how he can come today and say well, I am a nice man, you can trust me? No, it is a man you cannot rely on.

[White] If Tshisekedi were to become prime minister of the government with Mobutu still there with considerable powers, would that split your party down the middle?

[Kasavubu] There is only one thing that will, you know, give some relief to the people of Zaire. It is to see Mobutu out.

[White] So, if Tshisekedi were to reach some kind of deal with Mobutu would you also want Tshisekedi out?

[Kasavubu] Well, Tshisekedi is the chosen man of the people of Zaire. So, now we need some signs that really he is not making mistakes.

[White] It sounds a bit as though you do not have much faith in your own leader, Tshisekedi wa Mulumba?

[Kasavubu] No, no. We trust Tshisekedi. As I told you he is the chosen man. He was chosen by the people of Zaire and by the Holy Union. But now we would like to understand what game the West is playing because Mobutu is responsible for all that mess. So, now we do not understand how he can come there and make it, you know, sound like he was just granting that democracy, granting that appointment as prime minister and so on. We do not understand that. So, it must be explained to the people of Zaire.

[White] Maybe the West are [as heard] quietly easing Mobutu out.

[Kasavubu] Well, we would like to see the proof of that then we shall be relieved. [end recording]

Decree Naming Prime Minister Issued

EA0110093091 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French 0430 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] The work of the sovereign national conference will, in principle, resume tomorrow, Wednesday 2 October, at 1400. This is according to Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba's press statement made yesterday. Moreover, following consultations on Sunday, 29 September, it is Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress who will head the crisis government. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba was appointed prime minister yesterday by presidential decree. The decree says:

Decree No. 91/241 of 30 September 1991 relating to the nomination of the prime minister:

The president of the republic, taking into account the Constitution, especially Articles 42, 45, and 94 as modified and amended today, and Decree No. 82/046 of 31 March 1982 relating to the organization and functioning of government, decides:

Article One: Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba is appointed prime minister;

Article Two: All previous dispositions contrary to the current decree are abrogated.

The decree is valid from the date of its signing.

Kinshasa, 30 September 1991.

[Signed] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

New Government Within 48 Hours

EA0110100091 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French 0430 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] The prime minister of the crisis government, Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba yesterday gave an interview to the national and international press. In his declaration to the press, the prime minister affirmed that the new crisis government would be formed within 48 hours. He also affirmed that priority would be accorded to the transportation network, because, he said, several basic products are rotting in the interior of the country due to a lack of transport. He particularly stressed that his government will be a real and fully responsible one, and that as prime minister of the crisis government he has authority over all sectors of national life. I will reestablish the rule of law, he added.

Finally, Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba counts very much on foreign assistance to rebuild our country, notably from Belgium and other countries. Contrary to what (?tradition), the head of the government will be sworn-in by the parliament and the national conference, and not by the president of the republic.

National Conference Chairman Resigns

EA0110094391 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French 0430 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Resignation of the chairman of the provisional bureau of the sovereign national conference: Mr. Isaac Kalonji Mutambayi resigned yesterday from the chairmanship of the provisional bureau of the sovereign national conference. This was learned from his statement during the news conference he held yesterday at the People's Palace in Kinshasa. Among the reasons he mentioned were the lack of preparation, the lack of understanding he met at the People's Palace, and the fact that he was a victim of criticism and rude accusations.

Ethiopia

Eritrea's Afewerki Receives Sudanese Delegation

EA2609163591 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 26 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, met and held talks with the Sudanese delegation from eastern Sudan at his office yesterday afternoon. During the talks, the secretary general, after briefing the delegation on the relationship between the people of Eritrea and Sudan and stating that the victory of the Eritrean people was also the victory of Sudanese people, said: Although the border demarcation by the colonizers is accepted legally and diplomatically, we overlook its existence following the victory of the Eritrean people.

Dr. Bushra al-Ubayd, deputy governor of eastern Sudan and head of the delegation, for his part said: We believe that we will not benefit from not cooperating with the Eritrean people in the political and social fields and also in other sectors, so we will strive to further strengthen existing cooperation and friendship. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Paper Cited Saying Uganda Relaunches Provocation

EA2609152591 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 26 Sep 91

[From the press review]

[Text] THE STANDARD states that Uganda has relaunched its provocation of Kenya by kidnapping an administrative policeman, who was pursuing a smuggler, and subjecting him to ridicule. The editor calls on Uganda to realize that acts of provocation will not work in drawing Kenya into confrontation as Kenya would not stoop that low.

KANU Governing Council 13-Point Resolution

EA2709145591 Nairobi KNA in English 1641 GMT
26 Sep 91

[Text] Nairobi, 26 Sep (KNA)—H.E. [His Excellency] President Daniel arap Moi today said that there were some leaders in the country who appeared to abdicate their responsibility of guidance to wananchi [citizens] on major political and developmental matters. According to the KANU [Kenya African National Union] national secretary-general, Joseph Kamotho, who is also the minister for transport and communications, the president said this when addressing a KANU Governing Council [meeting] convened at the old chamber of parliament buildings under President Moi's chairmanship.

Mr Kamotho, who read a written statement to the press at KANU headquarters after the function, said the

president called on leaders to "stand firm and to state their position openly instead of being indifferent".

Mr Kamotho said that the president noted with concern that since 1977, disgruntled elements started issuing "abusive and destructive leaflets" aimed at discrediting the party and the government with an objective of destabilising the country.

The minister, who was flanked by the national treasurer, Mr Japheth Lijoodi, said the head of state was satisfied with the support and loyalty wananchi had given him and pledged to continue serving them with dedication.

Mr Kamotho said the president was astonished to see people continuing to be defiant and destructive even after the whole country "overwhelmingly condemned multi-parties during the KANU review committee last year, whose recommendations were unanimously adopted by the KANU special delegates' conference".

The KANU spokesman said the president assured wananchi of maximum security, maintenance of law and order, and that "Kenyans can continue to go on [with] their daily lives in peace and stability."

In the meantime, Mr Kamotho said the president asked party leaders to be on the offensive and counter "uchokozi wa kisiasa" [political provocation] politically and not to leave political problems to the police and provincial administration to handle.

Mr Kamotho said that the president reiterated his earlier stand on pluralism, adding that the society was not yet cohesive and homogeneous for such systems.

The minister said that the president noted with pride Kenya's human rights record, "as we do not have a single detainee in the country".

At the same time, said Mr Kamotho, the KANU Governing Council hailed President Moi's untiring efforts in development throughout the country and his meet-the-people tours.

In a 13-point resolution read by Mr Kamotho, the Governing Council endorsed unanimously the president's guidance and declared total war "on those destructive elements bent on destabilising the country. The supreme party body resolved to deal with all elements machinating destabilisation politically and not to leave them to the police. The Governing Council noted with utter disgust that these dissidents are preaching that they will water the tree of freedom with blood," Mr Kamotho said, adding that the council warned development and unemployment could not be tackled if the country was plunged into chaos.

Nairobi City, said Mr Kamotho, was urged by the KANU Governing Council to safeguard against bad foreign elements. At the same time, said the minister, foreigners in the country were cautioned against "appearing to be supporting people involved in criminal activities".

The Council gave the mandate to KANU branches to uproot inactive office bearers "and particularly those who are likely to be sympathisers of such illegal organisations such as FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy], NDP [expansion unknown] and multi-party advocates." KANU members, the Governing Council resolved, who join other bodies challenging KANU would be automatically removed from the ruling party KANU.

Finally, Mr Kamotho said, the Governing Council hailed the government for establishing the rural enterprise fund and assured wananchi that the fund would be properly managed.

FORD Members 'Deregistered' From KANU

*EA2809214091 Nairobi THE STANDARD
in English 28 Sep 91 pp 1, 4*

[Excerpts] KANU [Kenya African National Union] members deregistered from the party can gain back their membership if they reform, the party secretary-general, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, stated yesterday.

The party will look into their membership renewal upon receipt of their application for reinstatement.

Following the resolution of the KANU National Governing Council to deregister non-conformist party members on Thursday [26 September], members of organizations opposed to the party will be deregistered.

Affected members include the founders of the so-called Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD], Messrs. Masinde Muliro, Martin Shikuku, Ahmed Salim Bamahriz, George Nthenge and Philip Gachoka.

Mr. Kamotho, talking to THE STANDARD, emphasized that the party move was not an expulsion. He said the move was initiated by the errant members themselves who went out of tune of the party rules. [passage omitted]

Two of the affected members, Messrs. Shikuku and Muliro, yesterday cried foul, with Muliro claiming the action was against the party constitution.

Mr. Shikuku said the exercise was "null and void," claiming that his organization was not a political party but a "KANU pressure group."

"We are trying to work peacefully within the law, but KANU is acting against its own rules," Shikuku said, adding: "Striking us off the membership roll is obviously tantamount to expulsion."

Mr. Muliro, however, said he had no regret over the decision to deregister him. He said he had been on the "touchline" of the country's politics since the late seventies. He was then a minister for communications. "I am a good player nationally and internationally, but I have been sidelined far too long," he told newsmen at his new Kitale Hotel in Kitale town.

He and Mr. Shikuku claimed the party action was contrary to the resolution of the KANU delegates' conference at Kasarani last year which removed the expulsion clause from the party constitution.

But Mr. Kamotho stressed yesterday: "This was not expulsion but deregistration. The initiative to move out of the party was that of individual members and not from the party." [passage omitted]

In a signed statement, Messrs. Shikuku, Bamahriz, and Nthenge yesterday said: "We believe in upholding the KANU constitution and if these few individuals want to go against it, particularly for their own selfish interest, they stand the risk of being sued." The trio did not disclose their intention to go to the courts to challenge the party decision.

Another founder member of the anti-KANU movement, FORD, Mr. Philip Gachoka, yesterday said that their being thrown out of KANU served no useful purpose as they will continue with their struggle.

Speaking to THE STANDARD on the phone, Mr. Gachoka claimed the party was contradicting its earlier promise to allow debate within the party. He did not explain how this FORD movement sought debate within KANU.

FORD Member Told To Leave

*EA2809214591 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 28 Sep 91*

[Text] Masinde Muliro, a member of the illegal Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, FORD, organization has been told to leave Rift Valley province as his activities will not be tolerated by wananchi [citizens] in the province. The KENYA TIMES has this story on page four while the other papers, the DAILY NATION and THE STANDARD report it on the inside pages.

FORD Members Removed From Nairobi

*EA2909221591 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] The SUNDAY TIMES leads with a report of a highly-charged political rally held at Narok yesterday. The paper reports that leaders, among them vice-president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, fourteen cabinet ministers, and sixteen members of parliament, resolved at the meeting that members of the illegal Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, FORD, and the National Democratic Party should be removed from Nairobi. Nairobi KANU [Kenya African National Union] branch chairman, Dr. Njoroge Mungai, was charged with the responsibility of rounding them up in the city and having them taken away.

The same rally is covered by the SUNDAY STANDARD. The paper reports that tempers flared when minister for energy, Nicholas Biwott, scoffed at a statement made by Assistant Minister John Keen, who took

on rift leaders over their recent remarks on majimboism [regionalism]. This angle also forms the basis of the lead item in the SUNDAY TIMES.

Angry Youths Fire KANU Nairobi, Nakuru Offices

AB3009122091 Paris AFP in English 0858 GMT
30 Sep 91

[Text] Nairobi, Sep 30 (AFP)—Angry youths shouting pro-democracy slogans set fire to offices of Kenya's ruling party in Nairobi and in the central town of Nakuru, opposition sources said Monday.

The attacks against the offices of President Daniel arap Moi's Kenya African National Union (KANU), the country's only legal party, followed a rally Saturday [28 September] at which senior KANU officials vowed to drive opposition supporters out of Nairobi.

Moi has rejected calls for multi-party democracy in Kenya.

A KANU office in Nairobi was destroyed when a mob set fire to it after party vigilantes reportedly beat up a pregnant woman in the sprawling Kibera slum. KANU youth-wingers struck the woman when she failed to produce a licence for her radio, local newspapers reported.

In Nakuru, 90 kilometres (55 miles) northwest of Nairobi, residents angered by a heavy police presence in the town over the weekend set fire to the party's district office there, opposition sources said.

The office was not badly damaged, but a newspaper stand outside the building was burned down, the sources said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

It was unclear why police reinforcements were sent to Nakuru. According to residents contacted by telephone the police were "harrassing and searching local people."

On Saturday, Nairobi KANU chairman Njoroge Mungai warned that he would hound opposition supporters out of the capital. Mungai, also environment minister, said he would mount a witch hunt to "remove them from under their beds, even without their pants on."

But leaders of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD), a pressure group campaigning for the peaceful restoration of multi-party democracy, and other prominent dissidents were still in Nairobi on Monday.

Former vice-president Oginga Odinga, a founder of FORD, dismissed Mungai's warning as empty invective. "It's a sign of madness," said Odinga. His son Raila, a former political detainee, said: "The banning order is not intended to be enforced. It's just for public consumption."

Somalia

Military Forces To Be Organized Under USC

EA2909203791 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The unification of the Somali armed forces, liberation fighters, police, and prison forces will be done as soon as possible, so that all of them would become United Somali Congress [USC] forces. They will be given assistance until a national force is formed.

This was said by General Muhammad Farah Aydid, the chairman of the USC, at the General Umar Ga'al Military College, Mogadishu, when addressing over 25,00 of the armed forces and liberation fighters.

He said they will be reformed and restructured as soon as possible. Plans to transfer them outside the city and create management officers are well under way. Gen. Muhammad Farah Aydid went on to say that these forces will be commanded by the USC until a national USC force is formed.

The liberation fronts, like the Somali Democratic Movement, will help restore security in Mogadishu apart from defending the country.

Speaking about the former system of firearms collection [words indistinct], and called on the bandits causing damage against lives and public property to fear God and refrain from the ugly acts they are committing or else face serious consequences.

Speaking about why the liberation struggle started, which accelerated the brutal killings of the former regime against the people, Gen. Aydid spoke at length of the events and plans which made possible the ouster of the fascist regime. The presence of Siad Barre was the cause of the existing [word indistinct]. For this reason it was important to give momentum to the struggle in order to bring lasting peace and freedom.

In recognition of those liberation fighters who suffered during the struggle, he said, the USC succeeded in establishing relations with international agencies so that they can feed and treat the wounded liberation fighters and the orphans of those killed. [passage omitted]

United Somali Congress Meeting Ends 28 Sep

EA2909171091 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] The United Somali Congress, USC, meeting which was held at the Guled Hotel, Mogadishu, officially ended today. The meeting, in progress since 6 September, discussed the causes of the clashes between the USC communities, security, the reconciliation of the two communities which had recently been involved in the clashes, and how to avert such confrontations.

At the meeting, the USC Reconciliation Committee also discussed ways of finding clear political solutions to the

country's leadership and the need for working cooperation and consultations between the government and the USC.

Haji Abdullahi Shidow, the chairman of the USC Reconciliation Committee spoke at the closing session. He said that the members of the committee had put much effort in seeking political, leadership, and social welfare solutions in the spirit of honesty and religious sincerity. On the occasion, Haji Abdullahi Shidow thanked all members and personalities who participated in the cease-fire and the reconciliation of those communities which had recently clashed.

The USC Reconciliation Committee shouldered the responsibility to find remedies to the misunderstandings between the interim government and the USC. Furthermore, lengthy investigations were undertaken to establish the causes of the huge losses in which many Muslims were killed and property destroyed.

The committee's findings are as follows:

A. The fighting started on 5 September 1991 at Shabeelle energy depot and was sparked off by General Aydid's security forces.

B. The committee refuted allegations of:

1. an attempted coup;
2. the attempted murder of the chairman, which both sides alleged.

C. The committee learned that the fighting was sparked off by political issues.

D. Unfortunately, what has come to the surface was that the country's senior leaders did not resolve minor misunderstandings, which should not have under any conditions resulted in such huge losses. However, the committee is extremely horrified by the acts committed by the armed parties who shed the blood and destroyed the property of many people.

E. What is most amazing [words indistinct] the country's Constitution stipulates the specific tasks of the president and the chairman of the organization.

F. The committee reminds the president and the chairman of their heavy national responsibilities to avert the shedding of Muslim blood. The two sides are, therefore, enjoined to accept the following resolutions:

1. To abide by the teachings of the Holy Koran and the traditions of our prophet—peace and mercy be upon him;
2. The Somali Reconciliation Committee reached decisions and calls on the interim government, liberation fighters, and all Somali people to jointly and in unison launch war on dictator Siyad Barre, who is still engaged in fighting in Jubadda Sare region with a view to recapturing power;
3. As stipulated by the agreement signed on 5 and 6 August 1991 by the president and the USC chairman, and which was later endorsed at the meeting of the USC Central Committee, the existence and implementation of the all-Djibuti conference resolutions is legal;

4. The USC forces will be administered by the organization with the help of the government until a national force, which the USC forces will be part of, is formed. The president is required to speed up the formation of the national force so that forces of many fronts in the country are not needed;

5. Assistance to people in the areas under the control of the USC and Somali Democratic Movement will be managed by a joint committee drawn from the two organizations. After that [words indistinct] the government will take over its management;

6. The president and the organization's chairman should give due respect to the Constitution of the country and the organization. They should always sort out any issue that may crop up between them peacefully, and if they find it difficult to do so they ought to call in the USC elders and intellectuals with a view to halting any more confrontations;

7. Political issues should be tackled by joint discussions and understanding. It is an obligation to avoid anything resulting in misunderstandings and confrontation;

8. The northern regions should be (?persuaded) to return to the Somali people and anything which can be politically, economically, socially supportive of the seceding system should be avoided. A separate government has been formed in those regions;

9. The government officials, expenditure, and government asset management system before 1969 should be adopted. The USC should impart its experiences to the government and president and also [word indistinct] law;

10. In order to implement the Djibuti agreement, the USC should hold discussions with other organizations with the aim of implementing that issue, because the work has been stalled for a long time—work in the national interest;

11. The maintenance of security in the country, particularly Mogadishu, should be jointly carried out.

In order to implement this issue, the following points should be implemented:

(a) The USC forces should be unified with the unified [general] command. The USC forces should hand in their arms and their [words indistinct];

(b) The number and quality of the security forces should be maintained;

(c) A national emergency force should be formed;

(d) Every Muslim, citizen, and sensible person should participate in the return of the people's respect and maintenance of security;

12. Since there are people with sinister motives and personal interests bent on creating lies and sowing the seeds of discord among the leaders, the leaders are therefore called upon to weigh the reports they receive and distance themselves from anything that might bring problems and hostilities. Anyone bent on creating lies will be considered as an antinational, and the committee has resolved to take legal action against such people;

13. The USC supporters have resolved to take joint legal measures, be they political action or force, against anyone breaking this agreement. They also warn about breaking the aforementioned agreement;

14. The agreement signed on 5 and 6 August [between Aydid and President Ali Mahdi], which is not mentioned here, will remain in force.

15. A standing committee has been formed to mediate between the government and USC should the need arise. The committee, which will also resolve any conflicts that might crop up in society, is composed of clerics, elders, and USC intellectuals;

16. A committee has been formed to investigate the human and material damage inflicted on Mogadishu and the government and USC will be asked to account for the damage;

17. The committee has resolved and is asking for an immediate return of the property looted since 5 September and an end to the robberies and looting that are now taking place.

Tanzania

Foreign Minister Ends 3-Day Visit to Egypt

EA2709141891 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania*
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 25 Sep 91

[Text] Tanzania and Egypt agreed to seek areas in which the two countries could initiate joint projects and promote bilateral cooperation. This is the outcome of a three-day visit to Egypt by Comrade Ahmed Hassan Diria, minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation. A statement released by the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation said that during the visit the two sides expressed their resolve to start joint projects involving pharmaceutical firms [words indistinct].

The statement said that President Husni Mubarak of Egypt agreed to visit Tanzania next year at the invitation of President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. The statement said Egypt had agreed to increase the number of Egyptian experts (?working in Tanzania) in the field of technology.

Stronger Relations With Burundi Reiterated

EA2809183091 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania*
External Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Tanzania has reiterated her desire to strengthen her brotherly relations with Burundi in the spirit of good neighborliness. The reaffirmation has been given by the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Ndugu Ahmed Hassan Diria, during talks with the new Burundi consul-general at Kigoma, Mr. (Harakandi Fabien), after the envoy had presented his credentials to the minister.

Ndugu Diria stressed the need for Tanzania and Burundi to work together towards [words indistinct], adding that Tanzania was ready to cooperate with Burundi to further strengthen bilateral relations. The minister recalled President Mwinyi's successful state visit to Burundi during which he exchanged ideas with his host, President Pierre Buyoya, on ways of expanding trade between the two countries. Ndugu Diria has reiterated Tanzania's policy of peaceful coexistence and noninterference with the internal affairs of (?neighbors).

Further on Reaction to Ntuli Assassination**SACP Expresses 'Outrage'**

*MB3009141291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1352 GMT 30 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 30 SAPA—The SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] on Monday expressed "outrage" at the assassination of CAST [Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal] General-Secretary Sam Ntuli, but said it would not be provoked into breaking its commitment to the Peace Accord.

A statement by the Central Committee said there clearly were forces in the country who were threatened by the Peace Accord, and by the measures to make it effective.

The SACP, however, reaffirmed its commitment to the accord, and would not be provoked into breaking its letter or spirit.

"Likewise, we demand that the SA Police, who are bound by this accord, take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Sam Ntuli's killers are brought to justice."

The statement said Mr Ntuli's assassination came within hours of his participation in peace talks with the local Inkatha Freedom Party.

Police Spokesman Reacts to ANC Charge

*MB3009165491 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 30 Sep 91*

[Text] The South African Police have reacted to the ANC [African National Congress] allegations of hit squads being responsible for the assassination of Mr. Sam Ntuli. Major Ray Harold:

[Begin Harold Recording] At this stage we really don't know who is responsible. We have no indication that it is a hit squad involved in this particular murder, but, as I said earlier on, we had people on the ground who are at the moment investigating this particular incident, and we will try to get to the bottom of this as soon as possible. [end recording]

Police Offer Reward for Information

*MB0110105591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1009 GMT 1 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 1 SAPA—Police have offered a R[and]20,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the general secretary of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (CAST), Sam Ntuli, gunned down by assassins at his Thokoza home near Alberton on Sunday [29 September] morning.

The commissioner of the SA [South African] Police [SAP], General Johan van der Merwe, in a statement on Tuesday, paid tribute to Mr Ntuli, who was also an ANC [African National Congress] member.

Gen Van Der Merwe said Mr Ntuli's death came at a time when South Africa could least afford to lose those who were in leadership positions.

"I would like to take this opportunity of extending my condolences to the members of Mr Ntuli's family. The South African police will leave no stone unturned in their search for those responsible for this despicable act."

Those with information that could lead to the arrest and conviction of the killers have been urged to contact the investigating officer, Lt Rudi van Olst at (011) 845-2820.

Report on ANC, NP Officials Meeting Since 1987

*MB2909105691 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leaders have been meeting secretly with senior National Party [NP] members since 1987, says Professor Wimpie de Klerk. The brother of State President F.W. de Klerk made this claim in a Sunday newspaper today. The SUNDAY TRIBUNE newspaper quotes Wimpie de Klerk as saying that details of the meetings were discussed with the current state president while he was a member of P.W. Botha's cabinet.

Wimpie de Klerk says the ANC leaders they met with were Foreign Affairs head Thabo Mbeki, Jacob Zuma, and Aziz Pahad. President de Klerk's brother also names Broederbond [Brotherhood] chief J.P. de Lange as being at the meetings held to build bridges. The ANC says it is discussing the matter and more response on Wimpie de Klerk's claims later.

Meanwhile former President P.W. Botha said he had no knowledge of meetings between the NP and ANC from 1987.

Further on Secret Meetings

*MB2909123091 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 29 Sep 91 p 1*

[By Ivor Powell and Peta Thornycroft]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leaders have secretly been meeting top Nationalists [NP] for years to bridge the gap between them—without telling top officials.

The talks have been going on since 1987 (in London), and the latest was in the Magaliesberg on August 10 this year. They were often held at least once a month.

Members included President F.W. de Klerk's brother Wimpie, who was not an NP member. He confirmed to the SUNDAY STAR yesterday that details of the meetings were fed back to his brother F.W. and other senior Government officials.

On the ANC side, top negotiators did not even know about them.

Professor Wimpie de Klerk named the ANC trio who took part: Thabo Mbeki, Jacob Zuma and Aziz Pahad. He said the purpose was to build bridges between the two sides.

Also present was Afrikaner Broederbond [Afrikaner Brotherhood] head Professor J.P. de Lange.

Yesterday, ANC spokesperson Gill Marcus said the ANC leadership was discussing the issue with "the people concerned" and it would be premature to make any statement now.

Mr. Pahad denied to the SUNDAY STAR that he had been part of such a group, and specifically denied he had been present at any such meeting on August 10.

Professor de Klerk said: "Jacob was not able to make it for that meeting."

The SUNDAY STAR understands that one ANC leader surprised by the news this week was Cyril Ramaphosa, ANC Secretary General and convenor of its negotiating team. The issue, we are told, will be raised at Tuesday's [1 October] scheduled meeting of the ANC's National Working Committee on negotiations.

At the ANC's consultative conference last December, delegates passed a resolution that talks about talks would continue "without any secrecy and confidentiality."

In his final conference speech, ANC president Nelson Mandela contradicted that phrase and said opposition to confidential meetings with the Government "could only be made by those who do not understand the nature of negotiations ... We are not prepared to neglect our duties as a leadership because of views which ... are totally unreasonable."

What makes the ANC trio's series of talks unusual is that not only the general membership, but also senior officials, were kept in the dark.

A Dutch journalist who interviewed Professor de Klerk recently wrote that South Africa's National Intelligence Service was involved in setting up the 1987 meeting.

A NIS spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday: "We rarely comment on anything. After all, we are a secret service."

Background on Meetings

MB2909123891 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 29 Sep 91 p 2

[By Ivor Powell and Peta Thornycroft]

[Text] Secret ANC [African National Congress] think-tankers—and their Nationalist [National Party; NP] counterparts—were committed to compromise, not confrontation.

Above all, they were committed to negotiations.

Investigations by the SUNDAY STAR and Dutch journalist Evelien Groenink of Vrij Nederland show the following:

—The meetings arose out of a secret groundbreaking encounter in London in November 1987, chaired by a senior executive of the British parent company of South Africa's Goldfields mining giant, Michael Young.

—Since then the group has met on literally scores of occasions, both formal and informal, to discuss pressing issues in the negotiations between the Government and the ANC.

—The group was instrumental in engineering the release of Nelson Mandela and smoothed the way towards ANC/Government negotiations. It also made significant inputs into such questions as the suspension of the ANC's armed struggle and attempted to persuade the ANC at large to suspend mass actions in favour of negotiations politics.

Professor Wimpie de Klerk, brother of the State President, told the SUNDAY STAR that all participants were committed to compromise—as opposed to confrontation—politics and that the ANC participants had exerted a powerful moderating influence on their constituency.

—In May this year, sources said, it was the ANC trio who put the negotiations back on track when they threatened to fall apart after the Government failed to respond to the ANC's ultimatum on violence.

In the face of a decision on the part of the ANC's extended NEC [National Executive Committee] to go ahead the threatened withdrawal from further talks with the Government after the state's failure to address the issue of violence, sources said, they were able to persuade a subsequent meeting of the ANC's working group to reverse the decision. Mr. Mandela was persuaded to pursue his contact with Mr. de Klerk and the new decision was leaked to the press before militants could regroup.

—More recently the ANC's Jacob Zuma attempted to sell to an ANC NWC [National Working Committee] meeting last week a Government-sourced proposal that the military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] should surrender all its weaponry, including secret arms caches, to joint ANC/SADF [South African Defense Force] custodianship until the negotiations were complete.

The proposal was not accepted—with Mr. Mandela reportedly growing particularly hot under the collar at the suggestion—though news that such a solution was around the corner appeared in BUSINESS DAY the following morning.

Professor de Klerk said he had been recruited for the initial meeting by Stellenbosch academic Willie Esterhuyse—who he named as the prime mover behind the initiative.

In her article Ms Groenink drew attention to similarities between current Government negotiations policy and a secret Broederbond Document entitled "Survival of the Afrikaner and the White Man" which was already in circulation in 1986.

Disagreements Over Patriotic Front Structure

*MB2709133991 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
27 Sep 91 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Mathatha Tsedu and Themba Molefe: "Unity Pact Cracks"]

[Text] The Patriotic Front [PF] proposed by the three main liberation movements in the country might be in jeopardy.

Cracks have developed barely a day after the African National Congress [ANC], the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and the Azanian Peoples Organisation [Azapo] had reached a broad consensus on the PF conference and a common agenda.

There appears to be early disagreements over the shape the PF should take when it is launched in Durban on October 25.

Inside sources told SOWETAN yesterday that ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela had informed PAC and Azapo leaders at a private meeting on Wednesday that his organisation wanted equal representation of organisations in the PF to be scrapped.

Mandela is said to have proposed that instead in the conference, the ANC should have 24, the PAC 16 and Azapo six.

In addition, all homeland leaders, members of the Democratic Party and the Labour Party would be invited.

Also expected to take part in the PF are Jews for Social Action, Imawu Shalom and business leaders.

The sources said the PAC and Azapo were unhappy about these proposals.

It is understood that Mandela first raised the matter of representation at the first formal meeting three weeks ago, saying this should reflect strength on the ground in registered membership terms.

Initially, when the ANC and PAC first agreed on the front without Azapo would have been represented by six. This was later changed when Azapo became involved.

Another sticky issue, according to the sources, is the proposed involvement of homeland leaders and other structures outside the liberation movement.

"The understanding of the PAC and Azapo has always been that it was primarily the liberation movements that are to be involved in the conference," a source said.

PAC, Azapo Not Participating

*MB2709135991 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 27 Sep-3 Oct 91 p 8*

[Report by Gavin Evans: "All-Party Talks? Oh No, Says PAC (Pan-Africanist Congress) and Azapo (Azanian People's Organization)"]

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] will NOT be participating in the proposed all-party conference, but they may join the ANC [African National Congress] in meeting the government to discuss proposals for a constituent assembly and interim authority.

Pan-Africanist Congress general secretary Benny Alexander and Azanian People's Organisation publicity secretary Strini Moodly refuted reports yesterday that their organisations had agreed to participate in round-table, all-party talks with the government, following a joint meeting this week. However, there appears to be differences on exactly what the three parties agreed to this week.

"Our position has not changed," said Moodly. "We won't participate in the all-party conference because it will be incapable of achieving significant progress towards transfer of power."

"We have agreed with the African National Congress and the PAC about meeting the government, providing that issues such as the venue, agenda, mediation and funding can be sorted out—hopefully before next month's Patriotic Front conference."

Alexander said his organisation remained "vehemently opposed to the government's proposed constitution-making Multi-Party Conference and will not attend it".

He said, however, the PAC had agreed with the ANC and Azapo to a pre-constituent assembly conference.

PAC assistant general secretary Carter Seleke said the agenda could include a constituent assembly, a transitional authority and the principles of a new constitution.

The ANC's Ebrahim Ismael Ebrahim said the agreement by the PAC and Azapo to join the ANC in meeting the government would strengthen their hand in negotiations. United positions would be worked out through consensus at the Patriotic Front conference in Durban on October 25.

Mandela Speaks at ANC Western Cape Conference**Says NP Trying To Discredit ANC**

*MB2809115091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1106 GMT 28 Sep 91*

[Text] Bellville Sept 28 SAPA—The National Party [NP] and its security forces were recruiting African National Congress [ANC] members into bogus defence units and arming them to discredit the movement with gangsterism, ANC President Nelson Mandela charged on Saturday [28 September]. He raised the matter during an opening address at the ANC's Western Cape Regional Conference. "We have solid evidence," he said.

"What is happening is that the NP and its security services are approaching our people saying 'we are from MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing])

and have come to form defence units'. A number have been recruited and given arms—the reason is simple:

"They start with acts of gangsterism, killing innocent people, leaving evidence that it was done by ANC."

This was happening in spite of the recently signed national peace accord. The ANC needed a leadership which could deal with such challenges, Mr Mandela said.

Boesak Elected Western Cape Chairman

*MB2909140091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1326 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[By Pierre Claasse, political correspondent]

[Text] Bellville Sept 29 SAPA—Dr Allan Boesak, controversial cleric and executive director of the Foundation for Peace and Justice, was elected chairman of the Western Cape region of the ANC [African National Congress] on Sunday.

The election followed an impassioned plea by the ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, on Saturday that the ANC should reflect in its regional executive the 54 percent ethnic coloured majority.

Of the first five executive positions, two were filled by coloured leaders. The former chairman, veteran campaigner and political prisoner, Mr Christmas Tinto, was not elected.

Mr Archie Sebiko (vice chairman) and Mr Tony Yengeni (secretary) were the two Africans elected to the executive while Mr Willie Hofmeyr (assistant secretary) was the only white and Mr Ibrahim Rasool (treasurer) the second coloured elected to the executive.

The election came close to representing the population breakdown of the region. The region consisted of 54 percent coloureds, 25 percent Africans and 21 percent whites.

It was only natural that coloureds wanted to see fellow coloureds on the executive, he said. The National Party was ready to take advantage of mistakes the movement made at a critical time when elections were in sight.

The fact that conference, dominated by black delegates, chose Dr Boesak as chairman is regarded as a pragmatic move which will offset some of the disadvantages the ANC has faced in recruiting membership from the Cape's coloured communities.

In addition Dr Boesak as individual has what is regarded as special personal leadership abilities which will feature strongly in any recruitment drive in the region.

Dr Boesak is seen as fitting the precise bill outlined by Mr Mandela in his opening address to the conference on Saturday. He then warned against electing folk who were popular but without any proven leadership qualities. Dr Boesak is generally regarded by friend and foe as having exceptional leadership qualities.

Another stalwart in the team is Mr Hofmeyr whose public prominence sprung from a determined and successful hunger strike. As active ANC lawyer and organiser he has proved himself a formidable force within the movement.

Dr Boesak as chairman and Mr Tony Yengeni as secretary, now become ex-officio members of the ANC's 90-member National Executive Committee [NEC].

In a declaration adopted by the conference the government and its supporters were accused of conducting a campaign of violence and death against "the people and their democratic movement".

The conference therefore expressed its full support for the National Peace Accord and declared its commitment to the struggle for its implementation and adherence to its terms, especially at local level.

The conference also called for the immediate end to violence and the punishment of perpetrators.

The violence had eroded the social fabric, especially among those who bore the brunt of apartheid inequities, such as women, residents of informal settlements at Crossroads and Khayalitsha, commuters dependent on taxis and unskilled workers competing for jobs.

The conference, "conscious of the need for the unity of all anti-apartheid forces", also declared its support for the Patriotic Front conference to be held in Durban next month.

It would provide the basis for galvanising "the masses of our people against the regime and securing the speedy transfer of power to the people".

The conference was attended by delegates of 141 branches, 18 interim branches, representatives of the ANC Women's and Youth Leagues, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing], Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], SACP [South African Communist Party], MDM [Mass Democratic Movement], veterans and members of the National Executive Committee.

It also elected Mrs Mildred Lesiea as chairman of the Women's League and Mr Andrew Depila as chairman of the Youth League. They also become ex-officio members of the NEC.

Twenty candidates were elected to the Regional Executive Committee.

ANC's Zuma Resigns Southern Natal Chairmanship

*MB2709150291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1423 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Text] Durban Sept 27 SAPA—The deputy secretary-general of the African National Congress [ANC], Mr Jacob Zuma, is to resign his other position as chairman of the organisation's southern Natal region.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported the secretary of the region, Mr S'bu Ndebele, said

on Friday that a new chairperson would be elected at a two-day regional conference to be held early in November.

Mandela Explains ANC Stand on Nationalization

*MB2809064491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 28 Sep 91*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says mines and other financial institutions will be nationalized because the majority of the population does not have access to resources. Mandela said the ANC has no ideological attachment to nationalization, but it is the only way to address the imbalances in the economy. He says if the business community can provide an alternative, the ANC will reject nationalization.

The ANC president was speaking at a banquet in Somers West near Cape Town last night at which guests paid 1,000 rands a ticket to sit at the main table, and 150 rands for tickets at other tables. Journalists had to sit on the floor. The ANC says the evening was aimed at reaching out to the business and professional communities of the Western Cape.

Firm 'Disappointed' With ANC Position

*MB2909171691 Johannesburg SABA in English
1708 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 29 SABA—The Anglo American Corporation of South Africa has expressed disappointment at ANC [African National Congress] President Mr Nelson Mandela's statement on Friday that mines and financial institutions would be nationalised.

In a statement on Sunday, an Anglo spokesman said Mr Mandela's speech displayed "the archaic and bankrupt thinking which we had hoped the ANC had abandoned in favour of joining the real world of the 1990's."

Mr Mandela said at a banquet on Friday night in Cape Town that countries such as Japan, Germany and South Korea had not been able to avoid massive state intervention to re-build their economies.

Anglo replied: "The statement shows that the ANC has completely misunderstood the Japanese, German and South Korean experience where;

"—there was no nationalisation; and

"—government intervened by concentrating on creating a facilitative environment for investment and growth.

"Government therefore worked with and not against major groups, which were the motor driving wealth creation.

"Anglo American believes nationalisation in the form put forward by Mr Mandela will kill initiative and investment and encourage the flight of capital and skills as surely as raising taxes would. His proposals would end up impoverishing the disadvantaged even further.

"Two years ago Anglo American offered to discuss economic policy with the ANC, an offer which has been repeated several times this year and which has so far been refused.

"While we have no quick fixes for SA's [South Africa's] economic ills, we do have clear ideas on how to approach the problems of economic growth and a more equitable distribution of wealth, ideas which we have been trying to discuss with the ANC."

MK Hunger Strike Continues Until Indemnified

*MB2709150891 Johannesburg SABA in English
1424 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 27 SABA—Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] member Joseph Koetle has been on hunger strike for 24 days and says he will not start eating until he has been indemnified.

"I am a member of MK, therefore they must grant me indemnity," he said in an interview at the Johannesburg Hospital on Friday.

Koetle was jailed for murdering a security policeman and robbery in 1987.

But he says these offences were executed during 1987 under the instructions of MK commands.

"I came back inside South Africa after the state president in 1990 announced that ANC [African National Congress] members are going to be indemnified."

He said he now weighed 64kg after losing 21kg, and was unable to bath himself.

"I am in a perpetual state of darkness in regard to my release. Doctors are saying my health is deteriorating every day."

Comment has been requested from the Department of Correctional Services.

Police Reports on Unrest Incidents Issued

27 Sep Report

*MB2809081891 Johannesburg SABA in English
0732 GMT 28 Sep 91*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 28 SABA—Following is the SA [South African] Police report of unrest-related incidents which occurred on Friday [27 September].

"At Nyanga (Western Cape) 15 taxi drivers threw stones at a bus. Minimal damage was caused.

"At Reagile (Koster), Western Transvaal, an unknown number of persons threw two petrol bombs at a private dwelling causing some damage. In the same area an unknown number of blacks fired at a group of blacks with an AK47. Five females and a male were wounded.

"At Umgababa (Umkomaas), Natal, eight black men killed a black man by hacking and stabbing him."

28 Sep Report

MB2909074691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0738 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] Pretoria Sept 29 SAPA—The following is the unrest report for the past 24 hours as given by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria on Sunday [29 September] morning:

- At Ashton, Worcester, about 30 coloured youths threw stones at a police vehicle.
- At Khayelitsha, Cape Town, an unknown black man fired one round from a handgun at a defence force patrol vehicle. No injuries or damage were caused.
- At Ndoleni, Richmond, a black man fired an unknown number of rounds at a private dwelling.
- At Katlehong, Germiston, two black males over 18 years were injured when unknown persons threw stones at them.
- At Reagile, Koster, after a funeral service the returning mourners (unknown number) started throwing stones at private dwellings. Unknown persons fired two rounds with an unknown calibre firearm from the group, seriously injuring two black males over 18 years.

There were two further incidents of stone-throwing and petrol-bomb attacks at Reagile during the day. Police described the situation there as quiet.

- At Bellville, Western Cape, between four and six people were arrested for unlawfully occupying the premises of South African Metal Box in Epping Industrial. The incident was over an alleged wage dispute with management.

29 Sep Report

MB3009075891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0554 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] Pretoria Sept 30 SAPA—Herewith the official police unrest report for the 24 hours ended midnight on Sunday [29 September]:

"At Zwelithle, Hermanus, two groups of blacks attacked each other with stones. Three men were arrested.

"At Nyanga, Western Cape, damage was caused to a bus in a stone-throwing incident.

"At Malakazi, Amanzimtoti, police found the bodies of two black men.

"At Thokoza, Alberton, a man was killed when unknown gunmen fired a number of rounds at him from a moving vehicle.

"At Jeppe hostel, Jeppe, three black men were wounded when a gunman fired a number of rounds at them.

"At Johannesburg, Witwatersrand, a black man was injured when a group of persons attacked him with pangas.

"At Reagile, Koster, extensive damage was caused to three private dwellings in petrol-bomb attacks.

"At 10.30 on 1991-09-29 police confiscated 4 x AK47 rifles and a home-made shotgun whilst searching a private dwelling in Reagile, Koster. A black man was arrested.

"At 17.48 on 1991-09-29 a member of the SA [South African] Police was injured when a group of blacks attacked and threw him from a moving train between George Koch and Denver stations."

30 Sep Report

MB0110065091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0549 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Pretoria Oct 1 SAPA—Herewith the official police unrest report issued in Pretoria, concerning unrest incidents reported nationwide for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Monday [30 September]:

"At Cape Town, 75 people were arrested for participating in an illegal march.

"At Alexandra, Sandton, a black man was shot and killed and one injured with hack and stab wounds when a group of people attacked them.

"At Kagiso, Krugersdorp, extensive damage was caused to a private dwelling when it was set alight.

"At Diepkloof hostel, Soweto, police found the body of a black man with hack and stab wounds."

* Polish Ships Ordered for Fishing Industry

91AF1341A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 23 Aug 91 p 3

[Words in boldface as published]

[Text] Six Polish ships, worth approximately R[ands]100 million are on order for various South African fishing companies and some are expected to arrive this year, says Polish-South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry director general **Stefan Mathews**.

Unicorn Lines was one of the first local buyers and its two ships are presently under construction. Ocean Safaris of Durban has bought a R7 million catamaran with a capacity

for 400 passengers. This 20m vessel will be used for recreational purposes and is expected to be in South Africa before November.

"The most recent deal under discussion has been between a Polish company and a fishing company in Cape Town. Two trawlers, respectively 76 and 50 meter, will be sold to the South Africans for R54 million, far below the average cost," he says.

Various possibilities for joint ventures exist between Polish and South African companies mainly in the environmental, agriculture and engineering sectors.

The Polish Ministry of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry has received a loan from The International Bank for reconstruction and development of environmental management projects.

Angola

Opposition Parties React to Savimbi Speech

Angolan Democratic Party

MB3009103891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Angolan Democratic Party, PDA, comment on speech in Luanda by Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, read by Dr. Alberto Neto, chairman of the Angolan Democratic Party, in Luanda on 29 September—recorded]

[Text] The Angolan Democratic Party, PDA, hereby salutes Dr. Jonas Malheiro Sidonio Savimbi's return in view of the contribution he can make to an accelerated establishment of peace in our country, because he is among those most responsible for the 16-year fratricidal war that affected us and killed many Angolan people.

The PDA cannot refrain, however, from rejecting what the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, said at Independence Square today. He introduced himself as a defender of democracy, but said that the government cannot place UNITA at the same level as other parties. Under the terms of the legislation that is currently in force—let it be said that the PDA finds it incomplete and hopes it will be reviewed—there are no parties that are better, worse; capable, incapable; or with a better or worse past. In no democratic country, be it Portugal, France, the United States, or Japan, can a party demand preferential treatment.

Dr. Savimbi's speech is aimed at belittling political parties which should all be on an equal footing within a democratic context. No thinking citizen can accept or agree to that kind of unconstitutional speech without firmly rejecting it. In other words, the PDA rejects UNITA's perception of itself as some sort of older brother. The PDA also has similar views on the ruling party.

Moreover, the PDA rejects Savimbi's arrogance in carrying a pistol at his side at a time when the troop confinement process should be over and we should be experiencing new democratic developments.

Finally, the PDA hereby reports to the Angolan people and the international community the black cockerel movement's aggressive and intimidating manner with the international media. In Huambo, it was their aggression against the female journalists sent by Portugal's (?TSF) radio station. Then there were threats against Portugal's LUSA correspondent in Luanda because of a disagreement over the number of people that that media professional had reported to be at the Huambo rally.

At his address in Luanda's Independence Square, Dr. Savimbi bombastically crowed that the cockerel flies. It is our duty, however, to correct that and say: First, a

cockerel does not fly. It just gets off the ground for brief periods of time. Second, though it gets off the ground, it stays at very low altitude.

Unity, fraternity, and democracy.

Front for Democracy

MB3009132491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Front for Democracy, FPD, comment on speech in Luanda by Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, read by FPD member Bonavena in Luanda on 30 September—live or recorded]

[Text] Before saying anything else, I would like to state that the Front for Democracy, FPD, does not want to engage in any disinformation and manipulation campaign against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA. By the same token, however, we reject UNITA's arrogance in treating us as (?inferiors).

Personally, I think that Dr. Savimbi's thinking on the new parties has evolved. At first, he did not recognize our right to exist. Now, he accepts that we should exist, but only as poor relations. I think that the consensus [words indistinct] is that he should correct his position once again. This does not detract, however, from the legitimacy of his views on the origins of some of the new parties.

Angolan Democratic Forum

MB3009150891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] The Angolan Democratic Forum, FDA, has reacted to the speech made yesterday by Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA. FDA's Jorge Chikoti had this to say:

[Begin Chikoti recording] The speech yesterday [words indistinct] Dr. Savimbi ignores the fact that during the last 16 years civilian houses were destroyed, and cattle belonging to peasants were stolen. Those people are in various parts of Angola, after having fled their farms and districts. This is a drama being experienced by all Angolans.

Now we have Dr. Savimbi in Luanda, claiming to be a cockerel that flies, and that he wants a house for himself. We do not think that those issues [words indistinct].

There is another problem. Dr. Savimbi wants to [words indistinct] the first opposition leader in Angola. We do not subscribe to UNITA's and Dr. Savimbi's concept of opposition. We think that UNITA is an opposition group, but we do not agree with a party [words indistinct].

Savimbi's was not a message of hope. He ignored the fact that we have war crippled, war orphans, and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Other Parties Criticize Savimbi

*MB3009202891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Sep 91*

[Text] Paulino Pinto Joao, coordinator of the Constituent Commission of the Angola National Democratic Convention, has said that in his speech yesterday, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, dealt with many issues reflecting the country's reality. Pinto Joao, however, described as incorrect Dr. Jonas Savimbi's claim that UNITA is the only political party capable of exerting pressure on the government:

[Begin Joao recording] We think that that statement is in line only with the status attributed to UNITA by the Bicesse Accords. In fact, under the Bicesse Accords a special status was attributed to UNITA. [end recording]

Pinto Joao said that every party has something to say, while respecting equal rights for new, old, big, and small political parties.

Mr. Orlando Simao, member of the Constituent Commission of the Angola Democratic and Liberal Party, said that Savimbi's speech in Luanda is typical of someone who needs more votes. He added that his organization oppose the downgrading of emerging parties:

[Begin Simao recording] It is necessary to build peace. Obviously, we will try not to denigrate other parties. We recognize that Savimbi has waged an armed struggle, but other political organizations have also fought, though not violently. People must acknowledge that. [end recording]

The Constituent Commission of the Social Renovation Party also expressed its disapproval of Dr. Savimbi's speech at Independence Square yesterday. In a statement, that party said: Careful observers, particularly the people, who have suffered so much during the years of the unfair war, could not understand what UNITA meant when it said that it is a special party which has fought, and will continue to fight, until that status is recognized.

Savimbi Meets Joint Political Commission Members

*MB3009195691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Sep 91*

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, today held a private meeting with the heads of government and UNITA delegations to the Joint Political and Military Commission, as well as with international observers represented in that forum.

Reporters were barred from the meeting, of which no details have been given. Observers believe, however, that the meeting was marked by positive expectations over Savimbi's presence in Luanda. Savimbi's presence could assist in the full implementation of the peace accords.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that this afternoon Jonas Savimbi met with foreign reporters. The UNITA leader said that he has appealed to international organizations to assist all victims of the 16-year-old war.

Savimbi on UNITA Claims to Former Property

*MB3009201491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Sep 91*

[Report from Lobito by correspondent Joao Fernando]

[Text] In Lobito, there are still reports of attempts to occupy buildings illegally. Over the weekend, Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said, quote, unless the government tackles the issue of UNITA housing, this organization will find other alternatives, unquote.

That statement appears to have encouraged UNITA militants to demand houses. In fact, the militants have threatened to occupy Grao Tosco Hotel, claiming that it belonged to them in 1975.

Meanwhile, at a news conference for Angolan and foreign journalists at Hotel Terminus, Savimbi said:

[Begin Savimbi recording] The government must resolve this problem rapidly and seriously, otherwise demands will continue to be made. Militants will try to gain access to what belonged to (?us). I am not saying that this is the best way of dealing with the problem. The government should regard it as a serious problem, otherwise the latter will be put in the hands of the people. [end recording]

In addition to the Grao Tosco Hotel, UNITA is also demanding the Labor Ministry building situated opposite Jose Samuel Square.

Mozambique

Minister Places Journals Under State Management

*MB3009180891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Sep 91*

[Text] An order issued by the information minister announces that the state has appointed a commission to run the Noticias Public Liability Company [proprietor of NOTICIAS newspaper]. Under the same order, Information Minister Rafael Maguni appointed journalist and writer Albino Magaia to act as general director of that company.

Other orders announced the running by the state of Tempografica and Noticias da Beira Society, enterprises

which publish TEMPO magazine and DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE newspaper, respectively.

A source at the Information Ministry told Radio Mozambique that the above decisions have been made under the terms of Laws No. 16/75 and No. 3/91. The source added that the decisions merely formalize a de facto situation dating back to the country's independence in 1975.

The information minister appointed the current editors of TEMPO and DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, Simeao Cachamba and Ezequiel Ambrosio respectively, to run Tempografica and Noticias da Beira Society.

Prior to the information minister's order, the Noticias Public Liability Company was managed on an interim basis by journalist Benjamin Faduco.

The ministerial orders empower the new general directors to evaluate the assets and liabilities of the respective enterprises, as well as to propose economic and financial restructuring measures, as well as other measures that they might find necessary. The Information Ministry source said that only after the evaluation has been completed will the legal status of the enterprises be established.

Transport Minister Departs for Rome Peace Talks

MB2909182691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] The eighth round of talks on peace in Mozambique will begin in Rome early in October. This was disclosed to Radio Mozambique this afternoon by Armando Guebuza, transportation and communications minister and head of the Mozambican delegation to the peace talks, prior to his departure to the Netherlands and Rome. Asked if the next round of talks will make serious progress aimed at normalizing the lives of the Mozambican people, Guebuza said:

[Begin Guebuza recording] Well, I think that we must be very pragmatic and realistic. With previous rounds of talks our people hoped that problems would be resolved, and that a cease-fire would be immediately reached. Reality has proved, however, that things take longer to settle at the negotiations table, particularly because Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] has had difficulties in assessing with us the essential questions that concern Mozambique as a whole, namely political questions that will lead to the signing of a cease-fire, and a true peace accord, and, thereafter to Renamo's peaceful participation in political life.

So, I talk about expectations. I think that we must be realistic. The situation will be dictated by events in Rome, but we hope that Renamo has made a serious assessment of the situation. We have already done so, and if it becomes necessary, we are prepared to negotiate even the last point of the agenda. [end recording]

Chissano Returns, Discusses Visit to FRG

MB2909050091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1800 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Interview with President Joaquim Chissano by unidentified journalists on his return from a visit to the FRG, in Maputo on 28 September—recorded]

[Text] [Chissano] Actually, the visit served to strengthen relations between the Republic of Mozambique and the FRG. That was the goal of our visit.

During our visit we were able to brief the FRG Government and political parties on the situation in Mozambique, our aspirations, our policies, and about the democratic and peace processes in Mozambique. We believe that our message was not only understood, but also caused a certain emotion among the FRG leaders. The latter agreed with us that peace must be restored in Mozambique as soon as possible. They are also anxious to strengthen cooperation despite the difficulties they face in the FRG in view of the changes there, as well as new responsibilities toward the East European countries. Nevertheless, the FRG leaders feel the need to continue to assist Mozambique, and even to increase assistance wherever possible.

In a nutshell, our relations have been strengthened, and the FRG will give further diplomatic, moral, and economic support to our country. So, we think bilateral cooperation will be diversified.

[Reporter] Mr. President, could you comment on your meetings with Helmut Kohl and other FRG Government officials?

[Chissano] Yes. We had several meetings, and the discussions were wide-ranging. It would not be possible to list all the topics we covered. Both delegations, however, stressed the question of peace in Mozambique as a priority issue.

The FRG Government and other officials wanted to know more about the peace process. They were bewildered because they thought that not all conditions had been met for democracy and peace in Mozambique to prevail, or to prevent the use of violence. So they were puzzled about the continual violence, and some of them did not hesitate to talk about terrorism and massacres carried out by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. They regarded such deeds as something abominable, and that the violence should end in order to bring about democracy so that cooperation with the FRG could be meaningful. Likewise, they said that they trust the Mozambican people's capacity to reconstruct the country with some assistance.

Those were not theoretical views, because most of the people we met knew about Mozambique. It was very interesting to note that all of them had made arrangements for our visit. They knew of Mozambique and our problems. Their knowledge did not derive from our briefings. Often they were even more critical than our

ourselves about the continued war and its uselessness. When we tried to understand Renamo's rationale they found the whole issue altogether absurd, even more so than we did.

In fact, it is our duty to compromise whenever possible. We believe that there are people abroad who have become fed up with (war), that they have adopted a very strong standpoint. We noticed that in the FRG.

We discussed essential issues with the FRG president, namely peace not only in Mozambique, but in southern Africa as a whole. We also discussed apartheid, and assessed the Angolan process. We discussed the future of southern Africa, and economic cooperation. The FRG president will do all he can to assist in the development of the positive relations between the FRG and our country.

We discussed specific issues with Chancellor Kohl. We discussed the problem of foreign debt. He expressed his willingness to find positive solutions to Mozambique's debt to the GDR now that debt to the FRG has been canceled. Likewise, he said that at international forums he will press other creditor nations to ease our debt.

We also discussed FRG assistance to our economic recovery program. We have made a decision in that regard whereby the FRG Government pledged to ensure the implementation of that program.

We discussed the FRG's assistance for the reintegration into society of Mozambican workers who have returned from the former GDR. We went even further, and evaluated the importance that those workers might have within the context of bilateral cooperation because they speak German, and have some professional experience.

We discussed the students who have returned from Germany, and who are completing their studies. We realized that they are an asset to be used in improving relations, and to develop Mozambique. We then decided that a cultural accord should be signed. A Mozambican delegation will leave for the FRG soon with instructions to negotiate that agreement, which will be signed at the appropriate time. We discussed the continuous issuing of scholarships for Mozambican students in the FRG and elsewhere, with Mozambican interests in mind.

We paid particular attention to social welfare matters in view of the serious social problems we have in our country, and which affect a vast sector of the population, particularly children, as well as those affected by the war. Those people need not only material assistance, but also psychological and sociological assistance. So we asked for financial assistance to train personnel in those areas, and for continued assistance.

Guarantees have been given for the continuation of accords in other sectors. So there are projects that will continue.

In essence, those were the issues we discussed. There were other topics of discussion. We discussed issues of

principle, namely peace, southern Africa, and North-South cooperation. We discussed all those issues, although the talks centered around bilateral cooperation. The FRG side reiterated its trust in our government. It already had great trust in our government, but nowadays the FRG authorities express that feeling more openly and assertively. We have no doubt that we have a good partner in the FRG.

We met with the FRG cooperation minister who will see to it that all our decisions will be implemented.

I met with representatives of political parties, namely the Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party [SPD], and [words indistinct]. There was a sound understanding on the part of those parties, as well as the latter's willingness to cooperate with our government in order to ensure the implementation of what we had agreed with the FRG Government earlier, and during the present visit.

We also met members of Parliament, representing the SPD, and other parties. They all showed interest in cooperating to fulfill our goals. They all expressed concern over instability among Mozambicans living or working in the FRG.

As you know there have been attacks and threats against some of those Mozambicans. The FRG authorities had to take measures [words indistinct] many Germans, organizations, parties, and even the government were unhappy with the situation. The FRG minister of state for foreign affairs expressed on behalf of the government his disgust at those events. He apologized and asked for our understanding. He pledged his government's intention to take strong action to prevent the repetition of those events. He noted, however, that those events were not directed at Mozambicans in particular, but were instead a campaign mounted by certain Germans against foreigners. He said that it was necessary to fight that situation. There were psychological issues involved in those events in view of the situation in the FRG. That had nothing to do with foreigners as such.

We understand that there are always upheavals in a transition period, and they can affect foreigners living in a country.

So we met FRG Government and party officials. We also had important meetings with other organizations. Perhaps you would like to question me about that.

[Reporter] Mr. President, during your visit to the FRG you had the opportunity to meet industrial entrepreneurs. How aware were they about economic cooperation in the development of Mozambique?

[Chissano] The entrepreneurs were very impressed with what we told them. We noted the same level of understanding of Mozambican affairs that we noticed on the part of FRG politicians. As you know, there is an important German presence in Mozambique. They feel that the time has come to invest in Mozambique. Some of them, however, are still waiting for the adoption of an

accord protecting and encouraging private investments in both countries. I think that many of them have been so impressed that they will not wait for that accord, and will make investment proposals. They showed great interest.

Our meetings in Bonn and Munich surprised the businessmen in view of the manner in which we answered their questions. We showed our desire to cooperate with them, as well as our concrete intentions, and how we want things to be done in Mozambique. They were impressed, and some of them wanted to put their role in a broader perspective. They wish to determine their role in the context of the development of poor countries. Accordingly, they feel that their investments should make poor countries self-sufficient. We had an interesting debate about that issue with FRG entrepreneurs. So there are good prospects of FRG investment in our country.

[Reporter] Mr. President, you have said that the entrepreneurs [words indistinct] was there any reason to end your tour of the FRG with a visit to Bavaria?

[Chissano] Yes, there was a special reason. In a way my visit to the FRG was to pay high-level visits made by two FRG officials to our country. First, Chancellor Kohl visited our country. He was the only Western European head of government to visit our country. That is very important. Then, we received the late Strauss, head of the Bavarian Government. It was a rare thing for a leader of a European federal state to visit us. We do not recall that many leaders of the former Soviet republics visited us.

Accordingly, we felt it was important to return the visit. There was another reason for our visit, however. After visiting Mozambique, Strauss reached the conclusion that there was a need to assist our country through the Mozambican Government. He also felt that Bavarian businessmen should participate in this assistance by investing in Mozambique. That is why we visited Bavaria.

[Reporter] Mr. President, you visited Bavaria, which has been described as one of Renamo's principal supporters. Do you think there was a change of heart after your visit?

[Chissano] Well, I have already answered your question. I answered this question in Germany. We did not have the impression that Bavaria is a major Renamo supporter. There was one organization, only one organization, that was contacted by Renamo in Bavaria. At that time, this organization had very little information about Mozambique and listened to what Renamo had to say.

Strauss decided to visit Mozambique, within the framework of this organization's objectives, in order to learn more about the situation. After the visit, he had a different picture of our country. Accordingly, that organization too changed its views. It is possible that the situation has not yet fully been clarified. I believe, however, that following our visit, things changed completely. There was nothing hostile in the way we were

received in Bavaria. As a matter of fact, some of the most severe statements against Renamo's behavior were made in Bavaria. People who have been closely following the situation in our country felt disgusted with Renamo's behavior, particularly with its refusal to move forward with the peace process, as well as its delaying tactics. This was the feeling, not because we mobilized them but because they are following events closely. Many businessmen deplored Renamo's behavior.

We cannot therefore describe Bavaria as a place where people talk only of Renamo. As a matter of fact, I believe there are still many people who do not know what Renamo is. It is possible that they now know what Renamo is because we visited the area. I remember that during my stay there, I always referred to Renamo as Renamo and not as bandits or terrorists. Bavarian residents, businessmen, as well as government officials, and so on, made it clear, however, that they condemn Renamo's acts of terrorism, banditry, and massacre.

[Reporter] Mr. President, you said in Germany that peace talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo could resume early next month. You were equally optimistic about the peace process in Mozambique. Is there, Mr. President, any reason for this optimism, particularly after the meeting in Malawi between the mediators and Renamo?

[Chissano] The only information I have is that a meeting took place between the mediators and Renamo in Malawi. My optimism is based on the optimism of mediators and nothing else.

What is more, on our arrival at the airport we noted that our delegation was preparing to leave for Rome. This means that there has been no change to the program. Thus, there is every possibility for the talks to resume early next month. I have not yet had the opportunity to meet with the delegation [words indistinct].

I believe, however, that Renamo has reached the conclusion that everyone is tired of war and wants to see the peace process move forward. When I say everyone, I am referring to Mozambicans, all our people, our friends, as well as the international community; because I have never found someone who really understood Renamo's way of thinking.

Partial Cancellation of Debt to FRG Reported

*MB2709114091 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Text] Germany has agreed to cancel part of the Mozambican Government's debt to the former West Germany. The cancellation has been requested by President Chissano during talks in Bonn with the German leaders this week.

The German Government also announced that it would provide more than \$8 million for projects to reintegrate Mozambicans who were working in the former East

Germany but who lost their jobs after reunification. The German Government also stated that it would participate in the training of social workers to work with victims of the war in Mozambique.

The Mozambican delegation in Germany, which includes Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi and Information Minister Rafael Maguni, returns today to Maputo.

Swaziland

Law Curtailing Political Activity Said in Works

MB2909100091 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 29 Sep 91 pp 1-2

[Article by Pat Jele: "Strong Law To Block Parties"]

[Text] While the Prince Masitsela Committee went around the country asking people to express their political views, the minister for justice was preparing a new law, to severely curtail any political activity in the country.

The law, the Sedition and Subversive Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1991, aims to punish anyone who forms a political party or attends a political meeting with a sentence of up to 5 years in jail with no fine.

The Bill is to be presented for approval by Parliament soon, possibly in the next sitting of Parliament.

The objectives of the Bill which is still being drafted, is to strengthen the Sedition and Subversive Activities Bill of 1938.

According to the Memorandum of Objects and reasons, the object of the Bill is to provide for the prohibition of the formation of political parties or movements of a political nature and also to prohibit organisation and participation in meetings, processions and demonstrations which directly or indirectly relate to political parties or movements or riotous Assemblies.

The Bill is to be brought to Parliament by the Minister for Justice.

The plans for the law, were being made while the Minister for Justice Dr Zonke Khumalo toured the country with members of the Prince Masitsela team, which invited people to speak openly and express their political views.

At one stage, the committee even invited members of the underground movements to come out and speak their minds.

The law, appears to aim at crushing the resurgence of political parties in the country.

Already, it is believed that several groups have been spawned underground.

Among those believed to have reached advanced stages of preparation, is understood to be PUDEMO [People's United Democratic Movement], which is believed to have been formed around 1983, at the University of Swaziland.

The other, is SWALIMO [Swaziland Liberation Movement], formed soon after the death of King Sobhuza, understood by a Prince.

Though political parties are illegal under present legislation, in terms of which people convicted of forming a political party or attending a political meeting are liable to be jailed for six months without fine, this law was rarely used, because in the past people who were suspected of political activity were simply detained under the 60 Days Act.

Meanwhile, the office of the Prime Minister has said it does not know anything about the Bill.

Asked if the Bill was not a result of a cabinet decision, a PM's spokesman maintained that as far as he knew, the Prime Minister knew nothing about the Bill.

Zambia

Kaunda Urges Discipline During Election Campaign

MB2709195091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] The president, Comrade Kaunda, has appealed for discipline among UNIP [United National Independence Party] members in the run-up to next month's elections. Comrade Kaunda, speaking in Ndola when he arrived there this afternoon, was commenting on remarks made by Copperbelt Cabinet Minister Pickson Chitambala that provocation from opposition parties was becoming unbearable. The president said UNIP members should be disciplined so that Zambia can avoid the (?fate) of Zaire where rioting ended just a few days ago.

Comrade Kaunda on the Copperbelt, who officiated at a police officers pass-out parade, asked those who welcomed him to ensure that Zambian planes do not leave Zambia to another country as had done the four Zairian airplanes at Ndola airport.

On Sunday the president is expected to address a UNIP rally at (Muchile) center in Ndola before flying to Lusaka.

Kaunda Questions Opposition Policies at Rally

MB2909191091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] President Kaunda has challenged the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] to conduct clean politics instead of telling lies and insults. Addressing a mammoth rally in Ndola today, President Kaunda said

no country can run on lies and insults. He challenged the MMD to tell the people what it will do for the people when voted into power after the elections.

President Kaunda castigated MMD for accusing UNIP [United National Independence Party] of being behind recent ritual murders in Luansha.

The president also told the rally that miners were bound to lose jobs should MMD come to power. Comrade Kaunda's warning follows revelations by British publication THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT which has questioned the MMD plans to dismantle ZCCM [Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines]. The president, who quoted from the magazine, said all mines in ZCCM are interdependent, and cannot survive if broken into small entities.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda returned home this afternoon from the Copperbelt where he addressed a mammoth UNIP campaign rally at (Muchili) center in Ndola earlier today. The president was welcomed at the city airport by Prime Minister Malimba Masheke, member of UNIP Central Committee Bautis Kapulu, service chiefs, party, and government officials. Dr. Kaunda was accompanied from Ndola by Secretary of Defense and Security Alex Shapi, Minister of Finance Rabbison Chongo, and Foreign Affairs Minister Benjamin Mibenge.

Opposition Leader Confident of Election Victory

MB2909201091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] President of the Movement for Democratic Party Chama Chakamboka said in Lusaka today that he is confident of winning the October presidential elections, giving himself a 75 percent victory. Speaking in an interview with ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation], Mr. Chakamboka said UNIP [United National Independence Party] President Kenneth Kaunda, and MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] President Frederick Chiluba have failed to deliver the goods to the nation. He said once elected president, the price of mealie [corn] meal shall be reduced, and Zambia will be turned into a granary of Africa.

Mr. Chakamboka is expected to lodge his nomination papers tomorrow before the chief justice. He further said his party is a movement for democratic process, and will fill the 115 parliamentary candidates.

Multiparty Democracy Leader on Election Prospects

MB3009091891 London BBC World Service in English 0430 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Interview with Frederick Chiluba, leader of the opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy, by BBC "Network Africa" program presenter (David Huggi) in London; date not given]

[Text] Elections are very different affairs. Power lies with the masses in [word indistinct] towns or, in the case of Zambia, which prepares to go to the polls at the end of October, in tiny villages and poor rural areas. One of the many mountains the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy]—the opposition group who are challenging President Kaunda's government—have to climb in staging their challenge is to get a firm base in the rural areas. The leader of the MMD was in London at the weekend. I asked him how strong the party support was in the rural areas of Zambia.

[Begin recording] [Chiluba] I may say our support is very, very strong. Now UNIP [United National Independence Party] and Dr. Kaunda have given an impression that the rural areas are theirs because they are in control of the news media, but I can tell you the truth is different. We now have been to almost every rural part of Zambia and we believe that the harsh economic conditions have had more effect on the people in the rural areas, they have suffered more than their counterparts in the urban areas or (?contemporaries) in the urban areas. Therefore those are the ones who are more decided to ensure that UNIP is thrown out of government.

[(Huggi)] Does that mean that they will trust you? Because you don't have personal links with the rural areas outside the Copperbelt so much, do you, as a party?

[Chiluba] We have a lot of links with the rural areas, and I am telling you that our party is more popular there than even the case maybe on the Copperbelt. But all around in the country I think we can claim massive support, more support than the ruling party.

[(Huggi)] One of the peculiar aspects of the campaign so far is that it has concentrated very much on personalities and not on policies.

[Chiluba] No, I don't think that we really are concentrating on personalities. We are on a platform of introducing the rule of law, democracy, fusion, or separation of powers, and of course a return of more civil liberties at the expense of executive powers. We are preaching the return of industry and commerce to where it belongs, the private armies [as heard]. We do believe that the one-party political structure is synonymous with the command economy and they both have collapsed and therefore these are no personalities. These are issues of fundamental importance, this is what in fact separates the MMD from the rest of the parties. We have been telling our people that they must expect to sacrifice, to sweat and toil in order to rebuild that which has been destroyed. So, we are tackling this whole thing very, very seriously.

[(Huggi)] Do you think that a democratic government could ever have maintained support while putting through tough reform measures to get the economy right...

[Chiluba, interrupting] Oh yeah. Definitely. I do believe that it will. You see, one of the problems not only in

Zambia, in most African countries, is that governments do not like to discuss any of the measures they take to redress the political or economic affairs in the country and discuss with the people. They believe that people have only to receive that which government has decided. If people understand or listen to what you are talking to them about, they will be ready to participate one way or the other, and I am sure that is where success lies.

[(Huggi)] But at the moment there are problems even having enough to eat for lots of people. How could a democratic government maintain law and order and continue with reforms in circumstances like that?

[Chiluba] Obviously, we have economic problems, very, very severe problems, and I do believe that we are not going to redress that in the first week, first day, first week, first month. That goes back to the same thing I am talking about: People ought to know the moment we get in what our intentions are, where we are going to get the money and, if they are ready to fight for this change, I am sure they will be ready to institute new measures to run away from the past.

[(Huggi)] What do you think is going to be the outcome of the elections?

[Chiluba] If I want to be really conservative, only if we don't do that well, win 120 out of 50 [figure as heard], but we expect fully to have between (?118) and 146.

[(Huggi)] And what about on the presidential elections?

[Chiluba] Again, self-praise is no recommendation, so I will give myself 67 percent of the vote. [end recording]

Zimbabwe

Government Says Whites Who Emigrated Returning

MB2709152691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1432 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Harare Sept 27 SAPA—Ex-Rhodesians who left Zimbabwe around independence at 1980 in despair over the country's future under a black government are making a determined attempt at a comeback.

The Department of Immigration in Harare is receiving about 100 inquiries a week from "ex-Rhodies" who have lost their citizenship and their right of domicile and now want residence permits, the WEEKEND GAZETTE, a weekly independent newspaper reported on Friday.

The sharp increase in applications from former residents was confirmed by Deputy Chief Immigration Officer Mr Spencer Nhari.

"There's a general belief that we are refusing them permission to come back, but that's not true," he added.

They would have to stand in line with all other new immigrants waiting for residence permits if they wanted to come back and live in Zimbabwe, he said.

Their applications are likely to be speeded up, however, by the introduction on Tuesday this week of a streamlined procedure to issue permits within one month after application, instead of the previous 3-month delay.

Burkina Faso

Reportage on Cabinet Crisis, Demonstrations

Two Parties Support Compaore

AB2809150091 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 26 Sep 91

[Text] Two statements of support for President Blaise Compaore's candidacy to the highest office were sent to our editorial office today.

The first one is from the Burkinabe Workers Party, which explains its support by the fact that Blaise Compaore is the one who guarantees the continuation and enhancement of the Popular and Democratic Revolution, RDP. Another reason put forth by the Workers Party is that the candidate's five-year plan fits the aspirations of the toiling masses.

The second statement comes from the Revolutionary Socialist Party, PRS, which explains that it chose to support Comrade Blaise Compaore for the following reasons: the candidate's statesmanship, his tolerance, democratic open-mindedness, and program for a greater rally for development and democracy.

3 Parties Leave Transition Government

AB2709141491 Paris AFP in French 2115 GMT 26 Sep 91

[Text] Ouagadougou, 26 Sep (AFP)—Three Burkinabe opposition parties announced their decision today to leave the transition government formed on 10 September by President Blaise Compaore, an official source disclosed in Ouagadougou. The three parties are the National Convention of Progressive Patriots-Social Democratic Party, the Social Progress Party, and the Union of Social Democrats. Representatives of the three parties were given seven of the 26 ministries and state secretariats in the government.

This decision, observers note, comes the day after the deadline given by the opposition, rallied within a Coordination of Active Forces, to the head of state to convene a sovereign national conference and to which the Organization for Popular Democracy-Labor Movement, supporter of President Blaise Compaore, is opposed.

According to a source close to the parties that left the government, they will hold a news conference tomorrow in order to explain the reasons behind their resignation.

The consultative commission set up by President Compaore yesterday, suggested the holding of "a national reconciliation meeting," a proposal that appeared like a compromise but which did not convince the opposition.

Further on Resignations

AB2809150891 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Several ministers of the opposition yesterday left the extraordinary cabinet meeting which was held to examine the report of the Consultation Committee on the holding of national reconciliation meetings. We just had Comrade (Idrissa Jean Talegore), the government spokesman, on the phone. He gave us details on their resignations from the government.

[Begin recording] [(Talegore)] The ministers who left the room yesterday were the ministers representing the National Convention of Progressive Patriots/Social Democrat Party, CNPP/PSD, and the minister representing the PPS [Social Progress Party].

Today we received letters sent to the president and head of the government. The letters from the CNPP state that its representative ministers in the government have resigned. They are Pierre J.E. Tapsoba, Oumarou Sawadogo, and Oubkiri Marc Yao. We also received a letter from Traore Issaka, who represented the Alliance for Democracy and Federation, ADF, on his resignation from the government. And finally there was a letter from the PTS on Dr. Alain Dominique Zoubga's resignation from the government.

[Ilboudo] Comrade minister, did the president approve the resignation of those comrades?

[(Talegore)] I am just reading the contents of the letters sent to the comrade president. [end recording]

The CNPP/PSD was among the parties which left yesterday's cabinet meeting. Yacouba Konate this morning met Pierre Tapsoba, a CNPP/PSD cabinet minister. He tells us why his party left the cabinet meeting.

[Begin recording] [Tapsoba] We left after the debate on the Consultation Committee's report on holding national reconciliation meetings. Though well-founded, my view was rejected, and a simple majority decided to postpone the meeting after the elections. The government has already begun discussions on the establishment of an organization committee. Because we thought it was useless to hold these meetings after the elections, we felt our presence was not needed in the cabinet meeting room. Thus, we asked the head of state to allow us to leave the room. We did so and reported it to our leaders. We are only party representatives and could not do anything right away.

I must tell you that the relevant body of the CNPP met yesterday afternoon, major decisions were made and conveyed to the head of state. I, therefore, do not have the right to tell you about the contents before it is done by the one they were sent to. By tonight, we think we may be able to give you more details.

[Konate] Is it not an occasion to leave the government?

[Tapsoba] You know, we have always said that we joined the government to contribute to the effort for greater democratization in political life. We think that the rejection of the recommendation from a body whose seriousness is highly appreciated and which everyone thinks is filled with wise men is a reason for us to think that our presence in the government is not necessary. [end recording]

Opposition To March 30 Sep

LD2809135591 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Government crisis in Burkina Faso: Several ministers who belong to opposition groups have resigned. The seven ministers who belong to the opposition left the government team over the course of a few weeks. One of them, Pierre Joseph Tapsoba, explains the reasons behind this wave of defections:

[Begin Tapsoba recording] We resigned to protest intoxication as a system of government because, following a recommendation by the dialogue committee comprising religious and customary authorities calling for the convening of a meeting of national reconciliation, the government decided, with a mechanical [as heard] majority, to hold this meeting after the elections. [end recording]

On the contrary, the opposition wants a national conference. The opposition parties intend to march on the Presidency on 30 September.

Group of 22 Parties Support Compaore

AB2909144991 Dakar PANA in English 1320 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] Ouagadougou, 29 Sept (AIB/PANA)—A group of 22 political parties met in Ouagadougou on Saturday [28 September] to declare their support for President Blaise Compaore's candidature in the country's forthcoming presidential elections.

The participants, notably elders, women, people from the informal sector, businessmen, and Burkinabes resident in Cote d'Ivoire, sent written messages of support which were read at the meeting.

Speaking at the occasion, Compaore said he decided to run for elections in order to pursue urgent and complex tasks and face the multiple challenges facing the nation with determination.

He urged the parties to leave no stone unturned to ensure the success of his (five-year) programme aimed at improving their lot and preserving past gains.

President Compaore also called for openness and tolerance in dealing with their opponents.

Compaore Holds News Conference

AB3009134191 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] Blaise Compaore held a news conference at the CBC [expansion unknown] this afternoon in the presence of local and foreign reporters. Among the issues discussed were the domestic situation, his program for the seven-year term, and the international situation. Geoffroy Bazie has the report:

[Bazie] Yes, Blaise Compaore has taken a six-month leave from the Army. He pointed out that he has taken leave since 15 September in order to take part in the presidential elections. This leave from the Army may be final, as, Blaise Compaore said he could not imagine a chief of the Armed Forces losing the elections and returning to the Army.

After clearing this ambiguity, reporters focused their questions on the domestic situation, particularly the cabinet crisis. According to the head of state, there is no crisis despite the recent resignation of opposition ministers from the transition cabinet. President Compaore stressed that the channels of dialogue were still open for easing the situation. The coming week will be marked by a fresh meeting with the opposition. After that the fate of the current trend will be sealed. On the whole, there cannot be a stalemate, as the head of state promised to implement the Constitution. That is why he again rejected the holding of the national conference which he described as anticonstitutional.

It is known that the opposition is preparing a march for Monday, 30 September. In this regard, Blaise Compaore said he was not opposed to the demonstration, but administrative procedures must be respected which is not the case for tomorrow's march. That is why he described it as illegal. Some fellow reporters even asked if it was not possible to organize a referendum on the national conference.

Questions were also asked about the sources of funds for financing Blaise Compaore's campaign. He said they did not come from al-Qadhdhafi or Houphouet-Boigny. He also spoke of his program for the seven-year term and international issues.

Opposition, Compaore Supporters Clash

AB3009120091 Paris AFP in French 1100 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] Ouagadougou, 30 Sep (AFP)—Incidents broke out in Ouagadougou this morning at the start of a rally called by the Coordinating Committee of Democratic Forces [CFD] comprising opposition parties, an AFP reporter noted. At about 1000, a truck carrying about 10 supporters of President Blaise Compaore was intercepted near the Revolution Square by demonstrators who, after putting the occupants to flight, set fire to the

vehicle. Fire-fighters who tried to put out the fire were prevented from doing their work by a crowd that attacked them with stones.

Shortly before the beginning of the rally, at about 0900, while the organizers were busy setting up the platforms and the invited bands were installing their equipment, members of the Organization for Popular Democracy-Labor Movement [ODJ/MT], the majority party which supports President Compaore destroyed the platforms and molested the musicians. Shortly after the start of the rally and while some 3,000 supporters of the opposition had already arrived at Revolution Square, a van carrying about 10 people wearing T-shirts bearing the effigy of Captain Compaore approached the crowd and its occupants started stoning the demonstrators. A few minutes later the truck was intercepted and set ablaze by the demonstrators. Security forces did seem to have intervened by 1030.

The CFD called this rally, which is expected to continue with a march towards the Presidency, to demand from Mr. Compaore the holding of a national conference, a proposal that has been rejected by the ODJ/MT. Yesterday, the head of state stated at a news conference that this demonstration was "illegal."

Further on Clash

AB3009131591 Paris AFP in French 1204 GMT
30 Sep 91

[Text] Ouagadougou, 30 Sep (AFP)—The demonstration organized by the Coordinating Committee of Democratic Forces of Burkina comprising opposition parties was dispersed at about 1100 by President Blaise Compaore's supporters, who attacked the demonstrators with batons as they approached the Presidency. About 10 people were wounded in the operation, according to hospital sources.

According an AFP reporter at the scene, between 200 and 300 people claiming to be supporters of the Organization for Popular Democracy/Labor Movement, the majority party that supports President Compaore, attacked the procession of about 3,000 demonstrators. The demonstrators had earlier left Revolution Square and were heading for the Presidency. Security forces posted at places to prevent the demonstrators from entering the Presidency, only intervened by appealing for calm.

Questioned by AFP shortly after the demonstration had been dispersed, Yalgado Ouedraogo Hospital sources said about 10 people were wounded, and that they had mainly sustained head injuries. They pointed out, however, that by 1130 ambulances were still arriving at the hospital premises.

Reaction to Demonstrations

AB3009211091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Burkina Faso is in the news today. A huge demonstration took place today in Ouagadougou following a call by the opposition groups belonging to the Coordinating Committee of Democratic Forces [CFD]. This demonstration comes a day after the news conference held by the Burkinabe head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore, who confirmed his objection to the national conference idea.

As mentioned in the headlines, we have in our studios an invited guest, Pierre Claver Damiba. Good afternoon. You are the UNDP, United Nations Development Program, regional director for Africa. You have just resigned your post in order to better prepare for the presidential elections. You just heard what we have reported, that is, that at a news conference yesterday the Burkinabe head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore, confirmed his refusal to organize a national conference. How do you feel about this?

[Damiba] I would like, on this occasion, to reiterate what I already said in early September when I announced my decision to run in the presidential elections. I would like to repeat that in the present context of Burkina Faso, a national conference in the form of a national reconciliation congress remains an inevitable stage prior to the elections. As a matter of fact, the Constitution of Burkina Faso does not prohibit such a national reconciliation congress, even if the said Constitution does not expressly make provision for it. On the contrary, I think that the Constitution of Burkina Faso offers the maximum flexibility for holding such a congress as part of the implementation of the constitutional provisions in this transition period.

I would also like to add that I think there is a prime importance to be attached to human rights and fundamental freedoms. Consequently, it is absolutely indispensable that during the national reconciliation congress people are afforded the opportunity to discuss the issue. And, I see three merits of such a conference. First, it will provide an opportunity to draw up a balance sheet showing the debit and credit sides of three decades of independence in all spheres—economic, political, cultural, social—with particular emphasis, indeed, on the question of human rights. As you know, democracy is founded on human rights and fundamental freedoms; this is an issue that cannot be sidestepped. I also see this, in the case of Burkina Faso, as what I would call the balance sheet of Burkina's collective political maturity, and not in any way as a lopsided indictment. It is the balance sheet of truth. You know that truth sets a man free and that the very bedrock of democracy is freedom. Consequently, truth will liberate us and, thus, enable democracy to flourish in Burkina.

[Announcer] [passage omitted] In Burkina Faso, things are definitely going pretty fast today. As we reported a short

while ago, there were demonstrations in Ouagadougou, demonstrations called by the opposition to protest the decision of President Blaise Compaore, who still objects to the idea of organizing a sovereign national conference. Well, according to the latest reports, the situation in Ouagadougou has returned to normal after three hours of clashes between security forces and activists of the opposition democratic coalition. We join in Ouagadougou our correspondent Yanick Laurent Bayala:

[Bayala] Calm is returning to Ouagadougou after three hours of demonstrations organized by the CFD. These demonstrations were followed by progovernment counterdemonstrations. There were clashes involving the two camps, leaving a number of people more or less seriously injured. In particular, the demonstrators exchanged projectiles right in the center of the capital, but away from the venue where the key address was to have been delivered, Presidency Square. The security forces, indeed, succeeded in turning the demonstrators away by shooting into the air.

Apart from the injured, it should be noted that a car was set on fire and that the sound equipment used for the CFD's propaganda activities was demolished. It should be recalled that this has been the first demonstration organized by the CFD. The authorities deemed it illegal, in the words of President Blaise Compaore, who is due to meet either today or tomorrow with the leaders of the opposition parties. This meeting could lead to a reconciliation or to a toughening of stands by the parties involved.

Hospital Authority: 36 Injured

AB3009222591 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Following demonstrations this morning, Radiodiffusion Nationale contacted the emergency ward of Ouagadougou Hospital to obtain further information on the number of people injured. The intern on duty at the hospital, Comrade Lassoure Compaore, who registered the various cases received, briefed us on the situation in place of the head of department whom we were unable to contact. Comrade Lassoure here speaks to Rokas Ouedrago:

[Begin recording] [Lassoure] At the emergency ward of our department, 36 patients have been registered so far. As of 1500, we received 36 patients, that is 36 injured persons. Most of them had injuries to the head resulting from being hit by projectiles, or stones, or from bludgeon blows they received. So we did some stitching and quickly discharged those who could be discharged, while keeping back those who could not be discharged.

[Ouedrago] Which cases have been the most serious among those you received at this hospital?

[Lassoure] Well, concerning the most serious cases, it should be noted that four have been registered so far. [passage omitted]

[Ouedrago] Does that mean that since the demonstrations this morning you have not had any cases of death or something like that?

[Lassoure] Well, as far as we are concerned, we have not recorded any deaths. For all those who came here, we have been able, at any rate, to meet the emergency service requirements. We have recorded no deaths here. We learned from those who brought in the injured persons that there had been deaths, but we have not recorded any here. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Spokesman Terms Unrest 'Deplorable'

LD0110111191 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Yesterday's clashes in Burkina Faso resulted in 37 injured, most of them suffering from fractures or from concussions. While deploring what happened, the authorities state that they have no responsibilities in yesterday's clashes and that no shots were fired.

Listen to Idrissa Zampaligre, the government's spokesman:

[Begin recording] [Zampaligre] It is deplorable. It was not an action ordered by the government to combat such or such idea. We have gathered enough experience in this country not to fall immediately into such excesses while just emerging from a regime of exception, especially after we adopted—only a few months ago and with a very large majority—a Constitution which is proving successful.

[Correspondent Monique Maas] The opposition repeated its resolve to continue action in calling for a national conference. How will the government respond to this resolve?

[Zampaligre] I have not heard yet about that inflexible stand after what happened. If this were the case, I believe that the opposition, like the government, will gather their last resources so that we can talk [words indistinct] that there is a good management of the interim period to ensure that the elections unfold calmly and clearly and that the most popular wins them. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Togo

New Ministers Appointed; Soldiers Stage Coup

Defense Council Established 27 Sep

AB2909114091 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche Network in French 0615 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] The cabinet held an extraordinary session yesterday morning at the Palace of Renewal in Lome under

the chairmanship of Counselor Joseph Koffi Koffigoh. Several decrees on appointments were signed by the head of government. For more details, here is Semeklo Johnson:

[Johnson] On the decree amending and completing the composition of the government of the transition period: The prime minister hereby decrees that Kwami (Kouma) Alfred Tordjo has been appointed keeper of the seals and minister of justice; Mrs. (Kafi) Brigitte Adjamagbo Johnson has been appointed minister of social welfare, human rights, and national solidarity.

Another decree creates a secretariat of state at the office of the prime minister in charge of tourism and crafts. The Ministry of Industries, State Enterprises, and Tourism and Crafts will now become the Ministry of Industry and State Enterprises. Miss Love Eugenie Akouvi has been appointed secretary of state at the office of the prime minister, in charge of tourism and crafts.

On the decree on the establishment of a defense council: The prime minister hereby decrees that the present decree establishes a defense council. The prime minister, the minister of national defense, the chief of general staff, and the deputy chief of general staff are de facto members of the Defense Council. The prime minister is the chairman of the Defense Council, and he can delegate his powers as chairman. The prime minister may issue an order appointing a senior officer as rapporteur of the Defense Council. The Defense Council will meet every fortnight upon the summoning of its chairman. The summoning order must state the agenda to be discussed. The prime minister may also call extraordinary sessions. In view of the items of the meeting's agenda, the chairman can summon (those to participate) in the Defense Council meetings. *

On the decree on the appointment of the chief of general staff: The prime minister hereby decrees that as of 28 September 1991, Colonel Koffi (Apegnon) Tepe is appointed deputy chief of general staff of the Togolese Armed Forces.

Finally, on the appointment of the director and deputy director of the national security, the prime minister decrees that (Assindjime Kodjo), a chief superintendent of police, has been appointed director of the national security office, replacing Lieutenant Colonel (Douti Nancheb). Tossou Kwami, a superintendent of police, has been appointed deputy director of the national security office, replacing (Laboni Bassounam).

Soldiers Occupy Radio Station 1 Oct

AB0110101591 Paris AFP in French 0948 GMT
1 Oct 91

[Text] Lome, 1 Oct (AFP)—Soldiers this morning occupied the Togolese radio and television in Lome and forced a reporter at gunpoint to read a communique demanding the resignation of the transition government.

According to the text, the Army is demanding, in particular, the resignation of the legislative organ, the High Council of the Republic, and the resignation of the transition government headed by Counselor Joseph Koffigoh. It also denounced as "null and void" the recent appointments made within the Army.

The radio and television which were still surrounded by 0900 GMT were broadcasting songs favorable to the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, who is currently in his native village of Piya, 400 km north of Lome.

General panic is currently prevailing in the capital where traders have begun closing their shops. No troop movement was observed in the town.

(According to a spokesman of the Togolese Presidency contacted on telephone by AFP from Abidjan, General Eyadema has ordered that the safety of the prime minister be ensured. He announced his intention to issue a communique "to ask the soldiers to lay down their arms in order to ensure the transition in good conditions.")

Eyadema Urges Soldiers To Lay Down Arms

AB0110102591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1008 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Statement by General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the republic and supreme commander of the Togolese Armed Forces, on 1 Oct—read by announcer]

[Text] I order all soldiers who have taken up arms and are occupying the broadcasting house to return to their barracks and to lay down their arms immediately. Immediately after my return, their problems will be considered. I am asking those who have heard me to convey this message to all their comrades.

'General Panic' Reported in Lome

LD0110103491 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1000 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] In Togo, the army demanded the resignation of the civilian provisional government this morning. Soldiers occupied the Togolese radio and television buildings in Lome and forced by threats a journalist to read a communique demanding the resignation of the government. A general panic reigns now in the capital where shop owners have started closing their shops. No troop movements are reported in the city. This is all that is known for the time being on what looks very much like a coup attempt.

Soldiers Protest Army Promotions

AB0110132591 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT
1 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Lome, Oct 1 (AFP)—Mutinous soldiers seized Togo's radio and television studios and ordered the dissolution of the country's new civilian government

on Tuesday, but head of state General Gnassingbe Eyadema ordered them to put down their arms and return to barracks. [passage omitted]

The soldiers' communique denounced as "null and void" recent Army promotions. Koffigoh took over as defense minister at the end of a national conference in August and on Saturday [28 September] created a National Defense Council.

He named Captain Moussi Koffi Ogou as director of munitions and arms, replacing Commander Narcisse Yoma Djoua, denounced at the national conference for torturing political opponents.

The 1,000-delegate national conference opened last July and in August established a procedure for returning the country to civilian rule, appointing Koffigoh as interim prime minister.

Observers said Koffigoh's latest decisions showed he was trying to take full control of the Army, which is dominated by soldiers from Eyadema's northern Kabye tribe. [passage omitted]

Many observers said that Tuesday's events may not have amounted to a military coup, but rather a mutiny by disgruntled soldiers fearing for their careers.

In Abidjan, a former delegate of Togo's national conference, Othniel Lassey, said that it was effectively a coup fomented by Eyadema himself, and urged France to "take its responsibility" so that "democracy is not snuffed out in Togo."

Prime Minister Says Calm Restored

AB0110130791 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1230 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Statement by Togolese Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh in Lome on 1 October—live or recorded]

[Text] Dear Togolese countrymen and women: This morning, you heard on the radio a communique issued by some indisciplined members of the Togolese Armed Forces [FAT]. I immediately ordered the FAT chief of general staff to quell the rebellion. After that, I contacted the president of the Republic at Pya, who said he knew nothing about the situation and said he would contribute to efforts to restore calm.

At this very moment that I am talking to you, normalcy has been restored. We are following with particular attention the developments in the situation and will inform you accordingly. I thank the youth of the areas of Lome who spontaneously went to the Renewal Palace to mobilize in support of the transitional government. I am asking every Togolese countryman and woman to go about his or her duty in utmost calm. Nothing will stop the Togolese people who are united behind the transitional institutions in their peaceful and determined march toward democracy.

Long live the new democracy. Long live the Republic.

Clashes Continue 'in Some Districts'

AB0110140291 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1230 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Armed soldiers occupied the radio and television premises this morning at about 0800. They forced a reporter to read a message in which they proclaimed the dissolution of the transitional institutions. The text reaffirmed the support of the Togolese Armed Forces to the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. At about 1000, a message from the head of state to all the soldiers was read on the radio. That message asked the soldiers to lay down their arms and to return to their barracks. It must be pointed out that the president of the Republic has been in his native village of Pya since the weekend.

Following this message, the soldiers, who were also demanding the implementation of their salary scales, withdrew from the radio and television premises. Following their withdrawal some demonstrators in turn besieged us. Some of the demonstrators succeeded in entering our studios, and they took away tapes of martial music and activists' songs which the soldiers had played during their occupation of the radio. The demonstrators also stole a motorbike belonging to the head of the educational service. Another demonstrator tried to take away another motorbike at the television studio. Unfortunately for him, he was arrested and challenged by other demonstrators.

Soldiers present (?at the radio) then dispersed the demonstrators with the butts of their guns, and even fired plastic bullets into our editorial room where one of our secretaries as well as some demonstrators, who were trying to flee, were wounded. The demonstrators also broke into the radio station manager's office and helped themselves before leaving the room.

Latest reports say clashes are going on in some districts, particularly in Tokoin-Rentree. Degue Ajavon went round the town and he reports:

[Begin recording] This show of strength immediately slowed down traffic in Lome streets. Taxi cabs and public transport buses became rare. The youth, popularly called ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], demonstrated in the streets, armed with stones and sticks. At the Boulevard des Armees, at the entrance to the RIT [expansion unknown] Camp, near Ramco company, armed soldiers blocked traffic, thereby coming face-to-face with the ECOMOG youths. At Be, the youth erected barricades and set fire to tires. Several shops in the town pulled down their metal shutters. Markets are empty. [end recording]

Soldiers Return to Barracks

*AB0110133191 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT
1 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] Lome, Oct 1 (AFP)—Rebel soldiers who seized control of Togo's radio station and demanded the dismissal of the transitional government on Tuesday left the facility and returned to barracks, witnesses said. The witnesses said the soldiers fired into the air as they crossed the city on their way back to barracks.

Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema had ordered the mutinous soldiers to return to barracks shortly after they seized control of the radio station earlier in the day.

Interim Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh, whose resignation was demanded by the mutineers, told AFP that the uprising was "the work of some uncontrolled elements who will be punished."

"Nothing will halt the Togolese people in their peaceful but determined march towards democracy," he said. [passage omitted]

Shortly before midday several thousand people gathered before government headquarters in a show of support for Koffigoh, who remained in his office with several aides and the ambassadors from France, Germany, and the United States.

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